

who defeated five armies. Crassus was sent against him with eight legions. Lucullus was recalled from Thrace and Pompey from Spain. Spartacus was cut to pieces in his last battle. Crassus crucified six thousand prisoners along the road from Capua to Rome.¹

287. Slave revolts. The severity of the Roman system of slavery is shown by the number of revolts and the severe proceedings in each of them. There was such a revolt in 499 B.C. The guilty were crucified. The following year there was another.² In 416 there was another. The aim always was to take the citadel and burn the city.³ Sicily was covered with a swarm of slaves at the beginning of the second century B.C. They were especially Syrians, very tough and patient. They were managed under Cato's plan : "Work or sleep i " In 196 B.C. the slaves in Etruria revolted and were suppressed with great severity.⁴ In 104 those of Sicily revolted. They were subdued four years later and the last remnant were sent to Rome to fight beasts. They killed themselves in the arena.⁵ The later Roman system was that the mob of the city put the world in the hands of one or another, and he gave them bread and games as their part of the plunder, *Thefrumew-taria* were the permanent and steady pay of the " world conquerors." They made herding the best use of Italian land. "Where before industrious peasants prospered in glad contentment, now unfree herdsmen, in wide wastes, drove the immense herds of Roman senators and knights."⁶ The Sicilian landowners left their shepherds to steal what they needed, so that they were educated to brigandage. The greatest sufferer was the small freeman.⁷ There is a story in Diodorus,⁸ of Damophilos, an owner of great *latifundia*, whose slaves came to him to beg clothes. He replied: " Do the travelers, then, go naked through the country ? Are they not bound to pay toll to him who needs clothes ? " He caused them to be flogged and sent them back to work. The misery of the slave population seems to have reached its acme at Enna where two roads across the island cross each other. The town lies 3000 feet high. It was a great fortress down into the Middle Ages.⁹ At this place began a slave revolt, led by a Syrian

skilled in sorcery. The slaves took the city and engaged in rapine and murder. A band was sent to capture Damophilos. The men killed him, and the women his wife. Their daughter was sent in security to her relatives.¹⁰ It was ten years before peace was restored to the island.

¹ Plutarch, *Crassus*, 9; Appianus, I, c. 120. ⁷ *Ibid**, 45.

² Dion. Halic., V, 51; X, 16 ; Livy, III, 15. ⁸ XXXIV, frag. 2, &-n

⁸ Livy, IV, 45. ⁹ Bticher, 52.

⁴ *Ibid.*, XXXII, 36. ¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 56.

⁵ Neumann, *Gesch. Roms*, I, 382.

⁶ Biicher, *Aufstinde d. Unfreien Arbeiter*, 31.